The Case for Business Cases

Topic Objectives

- Background & Rationale
- The "Who, What, When, Where, & How"
- Elements of a business case
- Basic methodology
- Capturing business case information within the project portfolio tool
- Resources

Background & Rationale

- Varying levels of understanding and skill in developing and documenting business cases
- Develop a common set of terms and definitions especially in regards to the PPM tool
- Greater emphasis on business cases in the project approval process

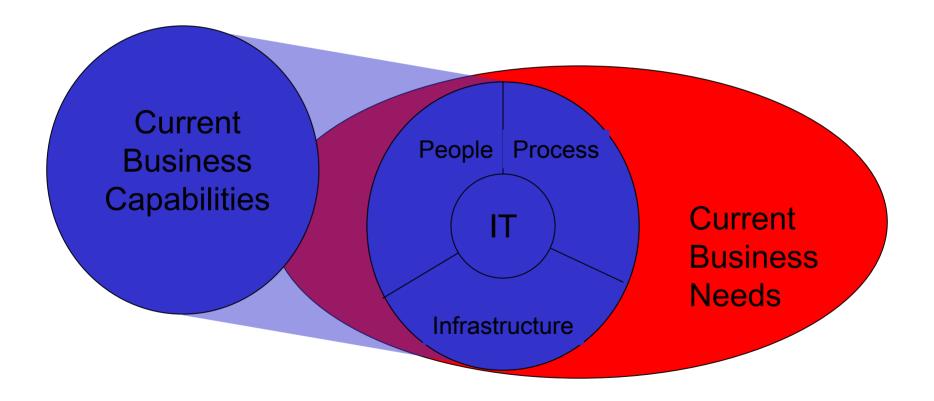
Why Business Cases?

- Responsibility to spend taxpayer money wisely
- Increased demand and opportunities
- Limited state resources financial and human capital
- Gauge the appropriate solution based on the size of the issue and risks/rewards of the solution
- Consistent basis for prioritizing and funding projects

What is a Good Business Case?

- A <u>compelling</u> argument for change
- Selling & Communication Tool Tells the what, why, when, and how...and why not
- Analysis Tool Required to define and document the "best" solution given the "agreed upon" reality
- <u>Contextual Anchor</u> Provides basis for making and defending decisions & changing direction
- <u>Expectations Manager</u> Defense against the "inevitable" questions

If I show a business case based on productivity improvements – then I'll lose headcount



"All models are flawed, some are useful" w.E

Concerns & Myths

- Business Cases are only useful in the private sector
- Government projects can't be cost justified because the benefits are intangible
- If it's a legislative mandate, there is no point in taking the time to build a business case

Basic Assumptions

- The "problem" (aka issue, opportunity) is not limited to IT – nor is the solution
- If there's an issue, it has a cost, and that cost can be expressed in dollars
- If a solution resolves or prevents an issue, it has a dollar value
- If the solution costs more than the problem, find another solution, (or reexamine the problem)

PROBLEM STATEMENT

What problem(s) need to be solved?

For example

- Running out of capacity <= increase in demand
- Lack of timely delivery to citizens
- Legislative mandate
- New federal compliance requirement
- Error prone workflow

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Description that includes

- Business process changes
- Software/hardware components
- Integration of applications network, database components
- What portion will be put out for bid
- Risks

COST OF SOLUTION Total Cost of Ownership

- Human resource (FTE/Contractor)
- Hardware
- Software
- Vendor
- Five year maintenance & operations

Other Financial Data Required

- Source of funding
 - State
 - Federal
 - Receipts

BUSINESS VALUE OF SOLUTION

- Quantitatively estimate how stated problem(s) solved
- For example
 - expanded capacity
 - improvement in transaction cost/rate
 - savings due to less errors
 - non-compliance penalties saved

COST OF DOING NOTHING

- Estimate the maintenance and operational cost of the current environment for the first five years of the proposed solution's deployment
- Include any additional cost to keep up with growing/changing needs

COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

- Investment over the number of years from initiation through deployment
- Benefits over the first five years of proposed deployment, i.e., comparison of proposed (new) with current (old)
- Apply undiscounted cash flow methodology

COST/BENEFITS (cont)

Cost

Total cost = Cost year₁+ cost year₂+ cost year₃...
+
$$M\&O_1 + M\&O_2 + ... + M\&O_5$$

where M&O = cost of maintenance and operations

Benefits

Total benefits = benefits year₁ + benefits year₂ + ... benefits year₅

COST/BENEFITS (cont)

Potential Benefits each year

- M&O REPLACED
- Infrastructure Cost _{OLD} Infrastructure Cost _{NEW} (e.g., Headcount to serve additional citizens)
- Additional revenue collected
- Additional (or not defaulted) federal grants if mandate satisfied
- Cost savings due to error reduction
- Productivity/time savings of state employees or citizens

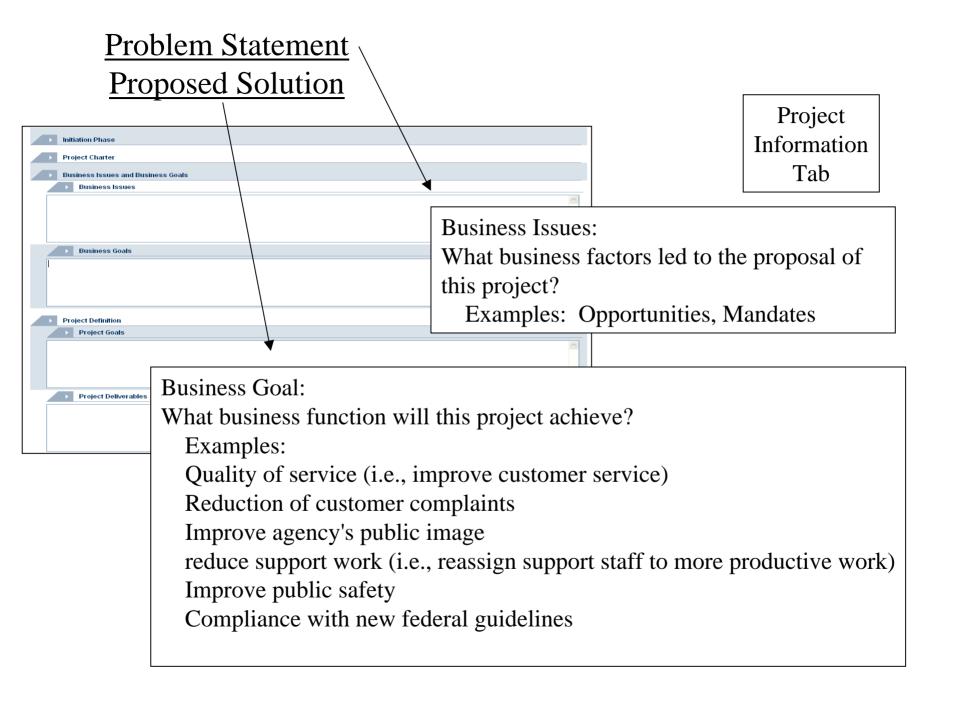
COST/BENEFITS (cont)

Benefits – Investment = Cash Value (undiscounted cash value of the project)

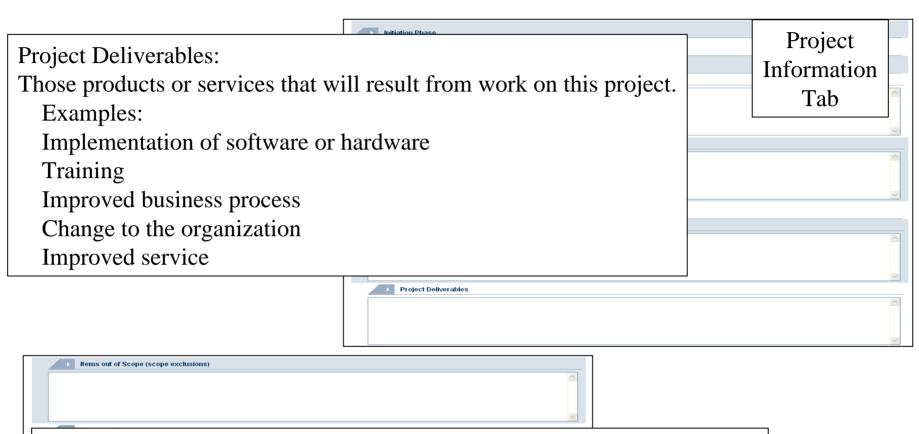
Positive is good!

This is a financial basis/factor in comparing

- Alternative solutions to same problem
- Other projects



Proposed Solution (cont)



Items not in Scope:

Specific items that will not be part of the project work.

Example:

Project will exclude the building of races and runs within the facility required for the installation of cables required to connect workstations to the internet.



Proposed Solution (Cont.)

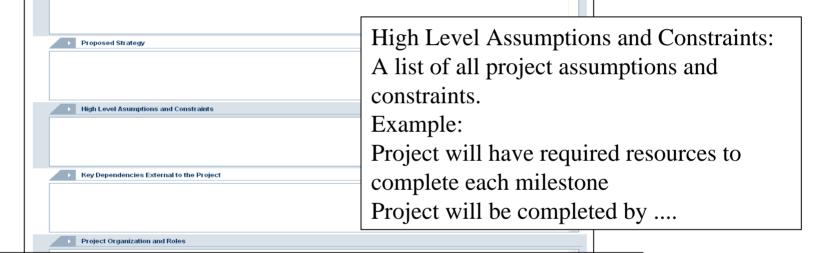
Proposed Strategy:

A high-level work plan of the major tasks to be performed.

Example:

Development of a Project Plan (Statement of Work, System Detail Design, Training Plan, Schedule, etc.) Release of an Request for Proposal

Project Information Tab



Key Dependencies external to the project:

The success of the project may depend upon another project, or product, or service. These may have been listed as assumptions or constraints, however, it is wise to segregate these into a separate category.

Example:

Installation of the raised floor in the new facility is required to begin the installation of this project's SAN, servers.

Proposed Solution (Cont.)

Project Organization and Roles:

Identification of specific organizations and resource roles that are key to this project's success. These also may have been listed as assumptions or constraints, however, it is wise to segregate them into a separate category.

Project Information Tab

Example:

Organization charts

Roles and responsibilities matrix:

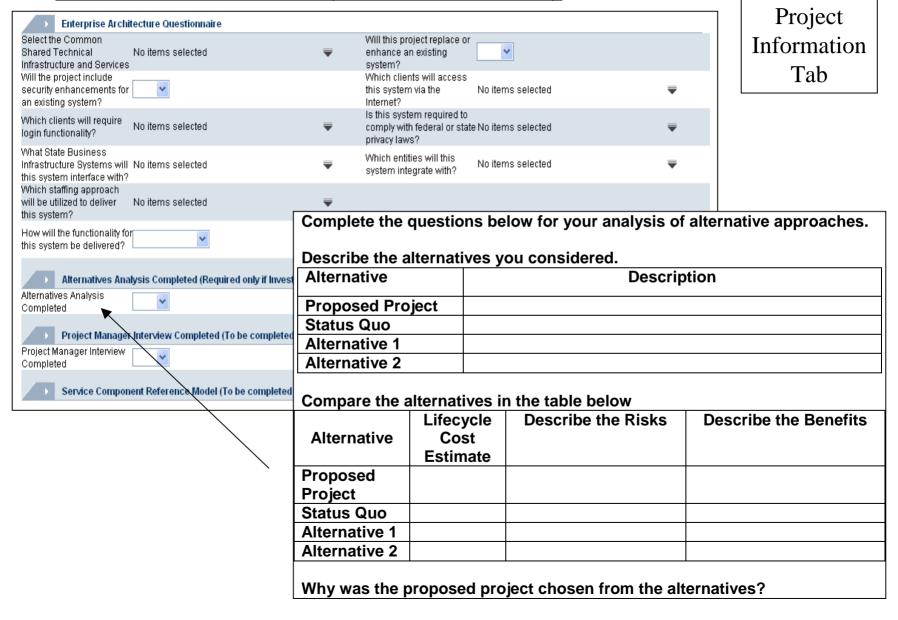
Names of individuals recommended for key positions on the project to serve as:

steering committee, quality assurance, programmer, data base analyst, business process change manager, project manager, training manager, documentation manager, testing team, business liaison manager, etc.

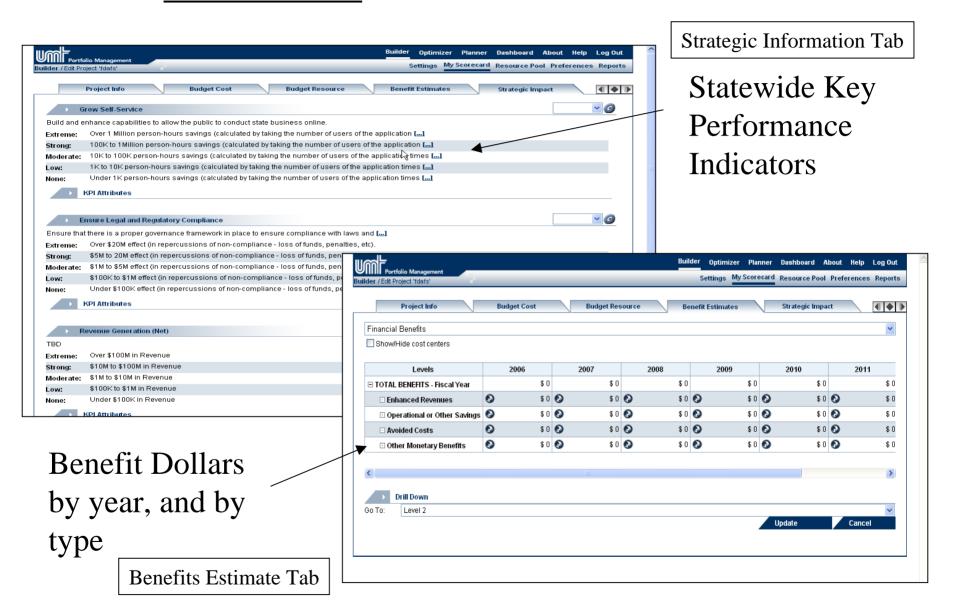
Define what each role will accomplish and the authority assigned to each role.

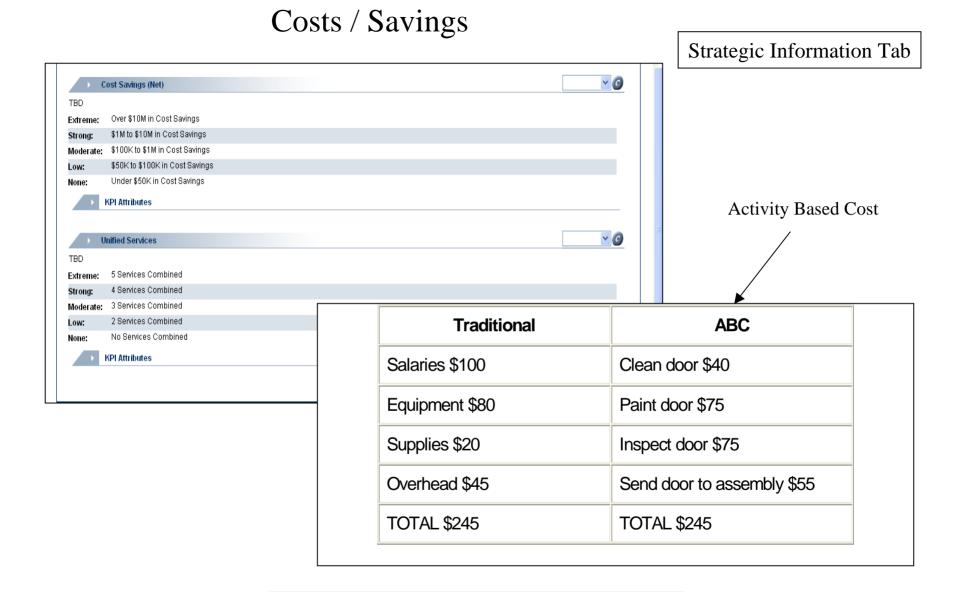
Project Organization and Roles

Alternative Solution (over \$10 Million)



Business Value



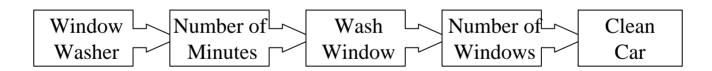


Identify costs by <u>how</u> they are consumed

How the project team can use ABC



- > Resources are people and machines
- Resource Driver is the measure of the frequency and the intensity of the demands placed on resources by activity
- ➤ Activities are the processes performed by people and machines
- ➤ Activity Drivers measure the frequency and the intensity of the demands placed on activities by cost objects enabling costs to be assigned to cost objects
- > Cost objects are the products, services produced
- > Cost drivers are the factors that affect the cost of the activity, e.g., Quality



Cost driver is the quality of cleanliness required by the company